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combining the instructional signal and the real-time video signal to form a composite video signal so that the resulting video image will superimpose an instructional image onto an image of the user engaged in the activity; and displaying the composite video signal to the user on a first display device in a manner that allows the user to perform the activity while viewing the displayed signal.

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50. (Amended) The method of claim 48, further including displaying an annotated video signal, generated from the real-time video signal, on a second display device.

REMARKS

In the Office Action of March 27, 2001, the Examiner rejected claims 40 and 43 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 (2000), first paragraph as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Further, the Examiner rejected claim 40 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. The Examiner also rejected claims 38-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by *Brostedt et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 5,984,684; hereafter Brostedt).

Applicants thank the Examiner for granting a telephonic interview with Applicants' representative on September 13, 2001. Regarding the rejection of claims 40 and 43 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first and second paragraphs, the Examiner indicated a preference for claim terms that more closely tracked the definitions in the specification. Accordingly, Applicants have amended claims 40 and 43 to include terminology that

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follows language used in the specification as discussed in detail below. Regarding the rejection of claims 38-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), the Examiner stated that the claims recite an intended use of the claim structure, and instead, should use definitive recitations in order to define the invention. As a result, Applicants have amended claims 38, 39, 44, 48 and 50 as discussed in detail below.

With regard to claims 40 and 43, the Examiner contends that the limitations “an auxiliary display device” and “speakers” as recited in claims 40 and 43, respectively, are not supported by the original disclosure and thus constitute new matter. Applicants respectfully disagree. The “auxiliary display device” in claim 40 corresponds to the monitor of computer 712 as described on page 11 of the specification. The student’s computer processes the video signals before communicating those signals to the instructor’s computer. Regarding claim 43, the recitation of “speakers” is supported in the disclosure by disclosing that earphones may be used to receive audio signals. See *page 6, lines 12-13*. Nevertheless, Applicants have amended claims 40 and 43 to closely follow language recited in the specification. Therefore, the rejection of claims 40 and 43 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph should be withdrawn.

The Examiner further rejected claim 40 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Specifically, the Examiner asserts that the meaning of “an auxiliary display device” is unascertainable. MPEP § 2163.02 states that exact terms in the specification need not be repeated in the claims, so long as the meaning is consistent. However, despite the aforementioned regulatory basis and the above-mentioned support recitation in the specification for “auxiliary device”, Applicants have amended claim 40 to

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closely follow the language of the specification. Accordingly, Applicants request that the rejection of claim 40 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph be withdrawn.

With regard to the rejections of claims 38-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), the Examiner contends that Brostedt teaches the use of a video controller as recited in the claims. Brostedt, however, does not teach the video controller recited in the claims. As illustrated in Fig. 7, Brostedt teaches an image that combines a horizontally flipped image of the instructor with a horizontally flipped image of the student. This combination results in an image that displays images of the student and instructor in a side-by-side orientation. (See also col. 7, lines 17-26). In contrast, claim 38 of the instant invention recites, among other things, a video controller receiving the instructional signal and the real-time video signal and combining the received signals to form a composite video signal so that the resulting video image will superimpose an instructional image onto an image of the user engaged in the activity. Therefore, Brostedt does not anticipate claim 38.

Independent claim 48 contains subject matter similar to claim 38, so claim 48 is allowable for at least the same reasons given above with respect to claim 38. Claims 39-47 and 49-54 depend from one of independent claims 38 or 48, so they are also allowable for at least the same reasons given above based on this dependency.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

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Respectfully submitted,

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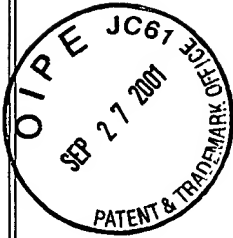
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APPENDIX TO AMENDMENT OF SEPTEMBER 27, 2001

Amendments to the Claims

38. (Amended) A system for providing real-time instructional feedback of a user engaged in an activity comprising:

a video camera forming a real-time video signal of the user engaged in the activity;

a processor generating an instructional signal;

a video controller, [coupled to the video camera and the processor, for combining] receiving the instructional signal and the real-time video signal and combining the received signals to form a composite video signal so that the resulting video image will superimpose an instructional image onto an image of the user engaged in the activity; and

a first display device [for] displaying the composite video signal to the user in a manner that allows the user to perform the activity while viewing the displayed signal.

39. (Amended) The system of claim 38, wherein the first display device includes a head-mounted display.

40. (Amended) The system of claim 38, further including [an auxiliary] a second display device, coupled to the video controller, for displaying an [auxiliary processed] annotated video signal; and

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wherein the video controller includes circuitry for generating the [auxiliary processed] annotated video signal from the real-time video signal.

43. (Amended) The system of claim 38, further including [speakers] an audio output; and

wherein the video controller also includes circuitry for generating an aural signal for the [speakers] audio output.

44. (Amended) The system of claim 43, wherein the [speakers include] audio output includes earphones.

48. (Amended) A method for providing real-time instructional feedback of a user engaged in an activity comprising:

forming a real-time video signal of the user engaged in the activity;

generating an instructional signal;

combining the instructional signal and the real-time video signal to form a composite video signal so that the resulting video image will superimpose an instructional image onto an image of the user engaged in the activity; and

displaying the composite video signal to the user on a first display device in a manner that allows the user to perform the activity while viewing the displayed signal.

50. (Amended) The method of claim 48, further including

displaying an [auxiliary processed] annotated video signal, generated from the real-time video signal, on [an auxiliary] a second display device.

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